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7675 日八月四

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

DEBATE ON SWEDISH REFORMS.

Exciting Demonstrations Outside Parliament.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the Premier, M. Swart, in the Riksdag, admitted the need of suffrage and industrial reforms, but said that the Government was too pre-occupied with war problems. The Socialist and Liberal leaders recited the Universal Democratic Movement and regretted that that golden opportunity was lost.

During the debate, the adjoining streets were barricaded and a large crowd assembled in the Gustaf Adolf Square. A strong force of soldiers and mounted police was present, and collisions ensued. Stones were thrown and the police charged, injuring several.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Another Appeal to the Army.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerensky, addressing the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, reminded them that the Russian soldiers now had more liberties than any soldiers in the world, but Russian democracy and diplomacy required the support of an organised force. That was the present problem. He added: "It is imperative that the Army should be prepared to fight at any moment, either offensively or defensively."

At the conclusion of the speech, various military units assured M. Kerensky that they were ready to march anywhere.

Subsequently M. Kerensky proceeded to the north-western front.

Germany Foresees an Offensive.

London, June 6.

The German newspapers interpret General Brusiloff's appointment as proving that the Russian Government seriously intends initiating an offensive.

A Popular Policy.

London, June 6.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, the President of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, interviewed, said he was receiving resolutions from branches of the Union in all parts of the country supporting the resolution cabled on the 4th instant. The Union had cabled this resolution to the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Petrograd. The Union was receiving hundreds of letters from all sorts of people, including M.P.'s, clergymen and barristers, endorsing the Union's policy.

The resolution referred to, refused to permit members to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Stockholm or to Petrograd unless they signed a guarantee that they would insist on restitution for the murder of Allied seamen and for the destruction of Allied ships by U-boats.

CONSCRIPTION IN AMERICA.

Over Ten Million Men Registered.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that over ten million young Americans registered on June 5 for war service.

All the Governors are unanimous in reporting a complete and quiet registration.

A Ready Response.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the registration throughout the States were most orderly. The Attorney General, in a statement at six o'clock in the evening, said that the reports received by the Department indicated a ready and general response to conscription. Only three arrests had been made, of which none was the out-growth of a serious situation. No resistance had come to the attention of the Department.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Austrians Claim Over 6,000 Prisoners.

London, June 6.

An Austrian communiqué says: "We have regained an important position south of Jamiano, captured by the Italians a fortnight ago."

We took 6,000 prisoners and repulsed the enemy everywhere.

Italians Slightly Withdraw.

London, June 6.

An Italian official message states: "To the south of Jamiano, the fighting is less intense."

We withdrew our new line fronting on Flondor to a more tactically advantageous position.

We took 256 prisoners yesterday.

Our aircraft dropped two tons of high explosive on the station of San Pietro, on the Trieste-Lubiana Railway.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

A Message in a Bottle.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that a bottle has been picked up off the Norwegian coast containing a paper signed by the entire crew of a German submarine, stating that the submarine was sunk by a British cruiser on March 16, between Iceland and Norway.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Gradually Pushing Forward.

London, June 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We attacked last night to the north of the Scarpe River and further progressed on the western slopes of Greenland Hill."

We gained ground slightly to the west of Lens, and carried out successful night raids to the north of Armentières. We entered trenches at a number of points and inflicted many casualties.

Fruitless German Attacks.

London, June 6.

A French communiqué states: "There has been a most intense artillery duel at Chemin des Dames and to the west thereof."

The Germans last evening launched two waves of attack against our positions near Hartzbise, but the assailants were thrown back to their own trenches after furious fighting, in which the enemy sustained heavy losses. Our line was completely maintained.

There were lively actions on the Belgian front at midnight. Seven German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were brought down.

THE RAID ON ENGLAND.

Official Statement of Casualties.

London, June 6.

A official announcement says that the total number of casualties in yesterday's air raid was twelve killed and thirty-six injured. The damage was not great.

The German Version.

London, June 6.

A Berlin official version of last night's air raid says that the raiders dropped five tons of bombs on military establishments at Sheerness and that good hits were observed.

After the Raid.

London, June 6.

An Admiralty announcement states: "Four naval pilots patrolling from Dunkirk on Tuesday afternoon indecisively engaged eighteen German aircraft well out to sea near Ostend. We chased them to England, and, while they were returning, our naval machines from the Kentish coast engaged them, driving down two. Our naval machines engaged the enemy over the Thames estuary, and ten naval pilots from Dunkirk later encountered sixteen returning from England."

There were numerous fights off Ostend and we completely destroyed two, and drove down four others which had become uncontrollable, two of which are considered destroyed.

More Than Half the Squadron Accounted For.

London, June 6.

The losses inflicted on yesterday's air raiders, announced in today's communiqué, do not include two enemy aeroplanes officially reported brought down yesterday. Hence, altogether four of the raiders were completely destroyed and six driven down. Thus more than half of the raiding squadron, probably consisting of eighteen machines, were put out of action.

THE BELGIAN COAST ATTACKS.

Germans Admit Loss of Torpedo Boat.

London, June 6.

A German communiqué, referring to yesterday's British attack on Ostend, says that many Belgian civilians were killed and wounded. It admits some material damage and the loss of a torpedo boat.

Splendid Results Attained.

London, June 6.

The Admiralty announces that a photographic reconnaissance over Ostend shows that yesterday's bombardment either seriously damaged or totally destroyed the majority of the workshops in the dockyard, badly damaged the entrance gates of the dockyard basin and the wharf of the submarine shelter, as well as a destroyer under repair.

We apparently sank several vessels.

A naval aeroplane from Dunkirk attacked on Monday a German machine fifteen miles out at sea, and drove her down at a vertical nose-drive.

We successfully bombed shipping at Bruges on Monday night and observed a big explosion and many smaller ones. We again raided at daybreak and many tons of bombs were dropped. All our machines returned safely.

Heavy Cannonading of Belgian Coast.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that reports from the Belgian frontier continue to speak of the constant heavy cannonading of Ypres, and also of the Belgian coast. Eight hundred wounded from Flanders arrived during a single night last week.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Alleged Sufficiency Until Peace is Secured.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin says that a meeting of Prussian Ministers and Provincial Governors arrived at the conclusion that the available foodstuffs afford complete security for holding out for the remainder of this harvest year and until a victorious peace is attained.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

A WEEK'S SUBMARINING.

The British Returns.

London, June 6.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the past week numbered 2,693 vessels and the sailings 2,642. The vessels sunk were fifteen over and three under 1,600 tons. Seventeen were unsuccessfully attacked, and five fishing vessels were sunk.

Italian Figures.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the arrivals during the week numbered 402 and the departures 410, excluding fishing boats and small coasters. The sinkings were one steamer under 2,300 tons, six sailing ships and two fishing boats.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND AMERICA.

London, June 6.

It is officially stated that Lord Northcliffe has sailed for the United States, in response to the War Cabinet's invitation to co-ordinate the work of the British Mission there, and to continue the task which Mr. Balfour so successfully initiated in that respect.

THE PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

Allied Protests Against Its Convocation.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. Thomas, and M. Vandervelde, have written to the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, protesting against the Council's convoking an International Conference before the negotiations between the Council and the Anglo-French and Russian Delegates in connection therewith have been concluded. They emphasize that the Conference, including supporters of the present policy of the majority of the Socialists of the Central Empire, would be harmful and dangerous. Common action would be possible only when the German Socialists proclaimed a rupture with Imperialism. The National Union is against such a proviso that it shall be for "duration of the war" only. A long time ago the people of the Straits awoke to the fact that, while they enjoyed all the advantages that accrue to subjects of our wonderful Empire, they were only called upon to make very disproportionate sacrifices in the Empire's hour of peril, compared with what the people at home are called upon to do. With admirable spirit they thereupon decided that they ought to have a war tax, and in this matter carried the Government with them. But when it came to the question of the manner of levying this tax, much discussion arose, a considerable time elapsing before the project could be carried into effect. The controversy, we are glad to note, did not involve any opposition to the principle of a war tax—even the Chinese community, who did not readily fall in with the idea of a tax upon incomes, were unanimously in favour of a similar contribution of some kind—but centred round the question of whether the additional taxation should be direct or indirect. One of the main objections to an income tax was the fear that it might become permanent, but the Government appeared to be willing to give an undertaking that would settle this point. In the matter of finance, therefore, it must be admitted that the Straits Settlements are doing their share—and doing it magnificently, when we consider their splendid voluntary subscriptions as well as the Government contributions, but we think we are in agreement with the majority of Straits people themselves, when we say that recruiting could be put upon a more satisfactory basis. At the present moment the position is much the same as it was in this country in the earlier stages of the war—a man who might be very useful and is genuinely anxious to do his bit, has humbly to supplicate the authorities to accept him, which they appear to the applicant to be very loth to do, often in the face of the outspoken displeasure of his employer. We have every ground at home for believing that the need for men is very great, and we have the assurance of the Straits and F.M.S. communities themselves that many more can be spared. Why, then, does the Government hesitate?

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

Lord St. Audries.

London, June 6.

The death is announced of Lord St. Audries. [The deceased, who was best known as the Right Hon. Sir Alexander F. Acland-Hood, was created a Baron in 1911. Having entered the Army in 1875, he served through the Egyptian campaign, and held the post of Governor of Victoria from 1892 to 1895. Retiring from the Army in 1892, he was returned as Conservative member for West Somerset the same year, and held the seat at the time of his death. He acted as Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from 1902 to 1906. The heir to the baronetcy is the Hon. Alexander P. Acland-Hood, at present serving with the Somerset Light Infantry.]

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Home Comment on War Tax.

After the extraordinary spectacle (says the *London and China Register*) of a community making impious demands to be taxed, we learn from a cable received last week that the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has finally decided upon levying an income tax, with, we presume, the proviso that it shall be for "duration of the war" only. A long time ago the people of the Straits awoke to the fact that, while they enjoyed all the advantages that accrue to subjects of our wonderful Empire, they were only called upon to make very disproportionate sacrifices in the Empire's hour of peril, compared with what the people at home are called upon to do. With admirable spirit they thereupon decided that they ought to have a war tax, and in this matter carried the Government with them. But when it came to the question of the manner of levying this tax, much discussion arose, a considerable time elapsing before the project could be carried into effect. The controversy, we are glad to note, did not involve any opposition to the principle of a war tax—even the Chinese community, who did not readily fall in with the idea of a tax upon incomes, were unanimously in favour of a similar contribution of some kind—but centred round the question of whether the additional taxation should be direct or indirect. One of the main objections to an income tax was the fear that it might become permanent, but the Government appeared to be willing to give an undertaking that would settle this point. In the matter of finance, therefore, it must be admitted that the Straits Settlements are doing their share—and doing it magnificently, when we consider their splendid voluntary subscriptions as well as the Government contributions, but we think we are in agreement with the majority of Straits people themselves, when we say that recruiting could be put upon a more satisfactory basis. At the present moment the position is much the same as it was in this country in the earlier stages of the war—a man who might be very useful and is genuinely anxious to do his bit, has humbly to supplicate the authorities to accept him, which they appear to the applicant to be very loth to do, often in the face of the outspoken displeasure of his employer. We have every ground at home for believing that the need for men is very great, and we have the assurance of the Straits and F.M.S. communities themselves that many more can be spared. Why, then, does the Government hesitate?

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GENERAL NEWS.

Shanghai's No. 4 Aeroplane. On May 22, Mr. H. H. Read, telegraphed to the Overseas Club that he had cabled cost of the Shanghai Race Club four aeroplanes. The remittance evidently arrived appropriately on Empire Day, as Mr. Read has received the following message from the Overseas Club, dated May 24:—"The Central Committee were delighted to receive your splendid gift. We held Empire Day celebrations at the Club's headquarters to day, cordial greetings."

Off to America.

Mrs. Sammons, wife of the Hon. Thomas Sammons, Consul-General for the United States, at Shanghai, left for America by the Tenyo Maru. Mrs. Sammons left at rather short notice to visit her son, Mr. Wheeler Sammons, the Editor of the "Sparta Magazine" at Chicago, who is within the age limit for the army, now being mobilised. If possible, the Consul-General will pay a brief visit to America in the middle of the summer, to accompany Mrs. Sammons on her return to Shanghai.

No Victory, No Throne.

Count Reventlow in the Tageblatt writes excitedly regarding the democrats' cry of "No territorial expansion, east or west." He even uses threats to intimidate the Kaiser: "A German victory and a German monarchy are mutually dependent. Without a German victory a German monarchy will soon cease to exist." Reventlow concludes: "For exponents of national monarchial principles in Germany it is now time to act—otherwise they may suddenly find themselves confronted with a situation which would be difficult, if not hopeless." The Tageblatt writes of all things: "It is somewhat quaint at the very time when a leading Socialist organ (Vorwärts) upholds the monarchical idea in Germany to see a supporter of the throne and altar write in such a strain."

Dr. Jowett Accepts Call to London.

Speaking at a crowded congregation at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church New York, on a recent Sunday, Dr. Jowett announced his decision to accept a call to Westminster Chapel, London, and "return to my country." Dr. Jowett said: "The call comes to me at a time when the men of the country are fighting in the cause of freedom and for an enduring peace and fraternity. I love my country, and if she thinks I can serve her, I may obey her call and do the remainder of my work on her soil." He admitted that he covets the prospect of taking part in the glorious work of reconstruction after the war. In cabling to London on the previous day, accepting the Westminster call, he intimated that he would begin his ministry early in the spring of next year, or earlier if New York appointed his successor. Straits Settlements Resident-Councillor.

His many friends in Penang say the Straits Echo will be sorry to hear that Mr. W. C. Michell was not in good health when the last mail left England. It seems a little doubtful now whether he will be able to come out to the Straits to take up the appointment of Resident-Councillor. This may cause a regular general post in the upper ranks of the service, for in the event of Mr. Michell being obliged to remain in England there will be no dearth of candidates for the local Residency which is in many ways a pleasant and desirable billet. It means a great deal to Penang who does eventually come here and if His Excellency will make a few discreet enquiries in unofficial circles he will soon hear of at least two "possibilities" whom the local public most emphatically do not desire to see representing the King, the Governor or the Colonial Office in this Settlement.

A solution perfectly agreeable to the community as a whole would be to allow Mr. W. Peel to continue to carry on until the end of the war.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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MARRIAGE.

HELLBERG-CLARKE.—At St. John's Cathedral on the 7th inst., by the Rev. H. G. H. Griffith, Karl Oscar Hellberg, Chinese Maritime Customs, eldest son of John Hellberg, Stockholm, to Elizabeth Kathleen, daughter of the late James Clarke, Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917.

UNITED STATES PRESS CENSORSHIP.

As we pointed out in these columns some little time ago, the question as to whether or not there should be a censorship over the Press of the United States has been causing a very considerable amount of discussion in America and elsewhere. From the latest New York papers to hand, we note that Congress, by 220 votes to 167, has rejected the clause in the Espionage Bill by which it was sought to establish a Press censorship. Naturally, the American Press is jubilant over the results of its efforts and of the efforts of those in Congress who sympathised with its views. It would appear that the principal objection is not to a censorship so much as to the manner in which it was likely to be applied by the Administration, the implication evidently being that it sought to encroach upon that liberty long enjoyed by the Press. This, it was rightly believed, would be tantamount to encroaching upon the liberty of the people as a whole, and that such should be tolerated in the United States was unthinkable.

To a reasonable censorship there does not appear to have been any serious opposition, as is evident by the fact that the section substituted in the Bill in place of the one discarded is referred to as being "more liberal". Under the discarded section, very wide discretionary powers were sought to be placed in the hands of the President, who would thus have been able to prohibit publication, if he thought such a step desirable, by means of proclamation—a kind of enactment particularly objectionable to the democratic ideas of the Press and the People of the United States, who probably consider that such a method savours too much of the Royal prerogative! Even though Congress had been told that President Wilson was of opinion that the censorship section of the Bill, as originally drafted by the Administration, "was necessary to the defence and safety of the country," and though several of the President's closest adherents took part in the debate and made a serious attempt to get enough votes to enable the controversial section to pass through, the section nevertheless failed to find a majority and, as stated, had to give way to another clause of a more modified character. This new section, which Congress accepted by 195 votes to 133, makes it necessary "to show that publication of prohibited information has been of value to the enemy, before penalties of the law become effective." This, we imagine, will not infrequently be very difficult to realise, and thus it may practically be said that the censorship controversy has ended in a victory for the Press and public of the United States who are unyieldingly opposed to Government officials spending public money obscurely, for that is practically what it amounts to when restrictions are put upon the freedom of the Press to comment upon their actions.

It may safely be left to the discretion of the Press not to say anything likely to prove harmful to the country. In fact, the Press is in some respects more competent than Government officials, armed with arbitrary powers, to deal with questions of policy. Of course, should a newspaper, through mistake, or from some other cause, overstep the bounds of discretion, it is the obvious duty of Government to step in and deal with the offender—and a specially framed section on censorship lines is not needed to enable this to be done with salutary effect. As a New York contemporary points out, "the real menace of a censorship is less in the wording of the law upon which it is based than in its application." In the United States a censorship would probably lead to bureaucratic excess, as in Great Britain it has had a tendency of a similar character, namely, to place in the hands, in some cases, of incompetent officials powers that threaten to encroach upon the fundamental rights of a free Press and a free people.

The Empire's Mineral Wealth.

The War Cabinet, it will have been seen from one of Reuter's telegrams published in yesterday's issue, has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for establishing an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau in order to collect information concerning the Empire's mineral resources and metal requirements, and to advise on methods of development. The Committee, we were further informed, includes Lord Islington, the Hon. R. D. Mackenzie, Mr. W. S. Robinson, the Hon. William P. Schreiner and Sir George H. Perley. It thus very completely represents the Empire as a whole—for it will be noted that individually the Committee is representative of several portions of the Empire. The proper utilisation and development of the Empire's mineral resources is, as the war has made manifest in many directions, a task very much needed to be undertaken in the most scientific manner possible. No one knows better than the British how grossly we have neglected our latent strength by neglecting the power and wealth that a proper use of our mineral resources would most certainly bring to us; and it is therefore with much satisfaction that the appointment of this influential Imperial Committee will be read of by all who wish that the British Empire shall be, in fact as well as in name, the glorious heritage it was intended to be by those who did so much to build it up on a sound and strong basis. It is such to day, and therefore its potential wealth, particularly its mineral wealth—which forms a very important part of its potential power—is surely matter for the most serious consideration. This, it may safely be concluded, the Committee just appointed will inquire into in a most thoroughgoing manner, and the scheme which it has been asked to prepare will be awaited by the general public with deep interest.

Coalition Governments.

Japan, it would appear, is the latest country to arrive at the conclusion that, in the unsettled state of affairs in which the civilised world now finds itself, it is advisable that a Coalition Government should assume the responsible power of the country. In the

message sent by Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, it will have been noted that the Premier, Count Terauchi, informed the Cabinet that the leaders had agreed to preserve national unity in war time, and that accordingly a National Commission, including the leaders, would be organised for the purpose of considering the carrying out of diplomatic measures and policies under the direction of the Emperor. Unquestionably, changes of Government at such a time as the present are by no means unusual, and therefore it is incumbent upon all countries—for in the mighty conflict all are more or less affected—to see that their governmental machinery runs as smoothly as possible. This is all the more necessary in the case of the Allies. Therefore, the Japanese Government, in deciding to form what is virtually a Coalition Administration, is working on lines that are not only expedient, but that are most likely to present the most stable results, helpful alike to themselves and to their Allies.

A "PEACE-CONFERENCE."

When the case in which the Asiatic Lithograph Printing Press of 314, Des Voeux Road West, is suing Cheng Chia-sam, of the Old Post Office Building, Pedder Street, for \$520, being the balance due for work done, was called on at the Summary Court this morning Mr. Haywood, who was appearing for the plaintiff asked for an adjournment, as the case was likely to be settled.

Mr. D'Almada (for defendant):—My friend has suggested a peace conference.

The Plaintiff Judge:—I hope it won't lead to any worse trouble.

The adjournment was granted.

DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN EVER BECAME GREAT OR GOOD EXCEPT THROUGH MANY AND GREAT MISTAKES.—W. E. Gladstone.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of Charles Read (1814).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was

2s. 4d./16s.

4.13/16s.

Telegraphic Notifications.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company announces that deferred service with the United States of America is again resumed via South. Telegrams with one text word are still allowed with the Philippines.

Died of Wounds.

The many friends in Hongkong of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen, of Shanghai, will hear with deep regret of the death of their younger son, James, a second lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps. The deceased officer, who was only just over 20 years of age, died on May 23 of wounds received in France.

The Widow's Pig.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, three Chinese were charged with stealing a pig from the sty of a widow at Mongkok. A detective stated that he saw the three men with a large bag slung over poles. He stopped them and looked inside and saw the pig, which was valued at \$13. His Worship sent two of the men to prison for a month and discharged the other, as he believed that he was only going to sell the animal for them.

A Marriage Settlement.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Gomperz concluded the case in which a Chinese claimed from a Chinese woman the sum of \$250 for breach of a marriage contract. On the suggestion of his Lordship, a settlement was reached, plaintiff agreeing to accept the sum of \$58.90 already paid into Court, and the defendant to pay the costs up to the time of paying in. It was also agreed that certain goods which had been purchased by the plaintiff should be returned by him.

A Banished Burglar.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with entering No. 156, Praha East, occupied by Henry Reische, and stealing a pair of brown leather boots, one pair black boots, a felt hat, a razor and strop, and a straw hat, the whole being valued at \$24.50. Before this charge was heard, evidence was produced showing that defendant had been banished for life. His Worship sent him to prison for 12 months, and complained in the other charge expressed his willingness not to proceed.

"Illuminating" Theft.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing two brass lamps from aboard the a.s.s. Rembrandt. R. A. J. Fries, lamp trimmer and store-keeper on board the ship, said he missed two lamps like the broken ones produced, and he had previously seen defendant on the vessel. Defendant was also charged with being in unlawful possession of lengths of hose and rope. His Worship said he would be sent to prison for 14 days on each of the possession charge, but as the ship's officer was not able to prove that the lamps belonged to the ship defendant would be discharged on the theft charge.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Order issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Church Parade.

All members of No. 2 Company and the Band will parade at Central Station on Sunday, June 10, at 3 p.m.

Uniform with helmets. B fixe will not be carried.

Section Commanders will note that no exemption is authorized except by the undersigned.

Equipment.

With reference to Orders of June 4/5, members failing to return belts to this office by 12 noon on Friday, June 8, will be required to report for Cells Duty.

HONGKONG AERLOPANE FUND.

The Eighth Subscription List.

Proceeds of Smoking Concert held at Masonic Hall, Kowloon including cheque for \$25 from the Hon.

Mr. Claud Saven ...

M. C. G. ... 100.00

W. A. Hannibal ... 100.00

M. J. D. Stephens ... 100.00

C. Thorpe (Addendum) 50.00

Officers of a.s.s. Kutsang per Mr. S. Nelson ... 35.00

J. W. Stephens ... 20.00

A. Shelton Hooper ... 15.00

Mr. B. Harker, W. B. Shaw, S. C. Sampson, H. W. R. D. W. Traiman, A. H. H. P. C. Potts, W. E. Clarke, H. Overy, A. J. L. F. M. Blackburn, G. M. Shaw, J. Rodger, W. F. C. C. P. S. Wong Sia Woon \$10 each 160.00

P. T. Limble, R. Hadson, W. H. Woolley, R. Bland, C. H. Hardy, J. Kennedy v. A. Nichol, H. Owen, G. Breen, A. Morrison, E. Acock, G. Albert, W. Kay, G. F. Nightingale, F. G. Sinclair, J. Harley, R. M. Henderson, J. S. Farrell, G. E. M. A. Jenkins, A. Limberg, F. Bach, B. W. Cormack, N. Lang, G. Young, P. W. Carridge, W. Sinclair, W. B. Terry, P. Helberg, J. J. Jones, W. A. Donsdson, S. Longfield, Commonsense, T. P. A. M. Lindsey, A. F. Brown, H. Mc. Tavish, T. G. Samways, J. McCorquodale, J. W. Glynn, O. W. Hart, J. D. Kinard, T. Blair, H. Reinicker, A. R. Forbes, R. H. Whiteford, H. Palmer, J. W. Stewart, P. Plaza, A. K. Anderson, J. H. Barrington, Chos Po Min, Tak Yuen, Mrs. Chin Chu Hing, \$5.00 each ... 270.00

T. Prawn, R. H. North F. J. L. \$2 each, C. E. Gaunt \$1 ... 7.00

Q1,057.00

Amount previously acknowledged ... 7,205.39

Total ... \$8,262.39

POLICE RESERVE "SMOKER."

Presentation to Mr. S. H. Wright.

A most enjoyable smoking concert, arranged by members of the Police Reserve in honour of the pending departure of one of the oldest members of the Force, Mr. S. H. Wright, was held at the Headquarters' Club last night. The chair was occupied by Staff Inspector Wildin, and there was a very large company present, including many personal friends of the guest of the evening as well as representatives of the various Services and of the U.S. Navy. A splendid programme of vocal and instrumental items was submitted.

During an interval, Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D. S. P. (Reserve) proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, in most happy terms. After referring to the popularity of the Colony's youngest auxiliary force, Mr. Jenkins, speaking of Mr. Wright, said one would have thought that he could well have afforded to have remained in Hongkong and let other people go in his place, particularly having regard to the fact that one of his sons already held His Majesty's commission. The fact that he was going putsons of the young men who were staying behind in rather an awkward position, because they did not know exactly what they were expected to do. On the one hand, many men had been refused the necessary papers to leave, and yet they were now told that they could go if they wanted to. Mr. Wright was well known in the Police Reserve because he had been able to do for it what no one else had been able to do. He had done what he had, not because he was a member of the Police Reserve alone, but because he had always been willing to help any institution which he considered had not received the recognition it deserved. He left the Police Reserve under very happy circumstances. When he joined they were pushed out on to the streets in their ordinary dirty clothes, while now they were a decent uniformed force, and quite capable of arresting anyone who came along. Mr. Jenkins referred to the pleasure it gave them to see some of the Middlesex Regiment there. The Middlesex, for whom he had done anything before that night at the St. John Ambulance, were always ready to give of their best. He trusted that Mr. Wright would have good luck, and if he came back a Brigadier General they would find him another job in West Point (laughter). He then handed Mr. Wright a draft for £25 on behalf of the Force, and a silver fob from himself.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

"Singh" is a modern form of "Shah," which is, of course, "lion." "Babur" is a Persian word equivalent to hero or brave warrior, formerly bestowed as a special title by the Great Moguls on their subjects. Lastly the name of the State ruled by the Mahrashas contains a bit of history, for Bikanir as a principality was founded by the Rajput prince Biks, who was born in 1429. The eminent lawyer who is also to become our fellow-citizen has the two names "Satyendra," compounded of "satya," meaning "true, real," and "indra," lord or chief, and also the name of a famous Hindu deity; whilst "Prasanna" is an adjective, signifying clear, bright, gracious, and similar qualities.

Professor Haeckel, whose truculent letter denouncing "England, the real originator of this unexampled war," has just been published, owes his reputation entirely to an Englishman, says the *Chronicle*, for he is the last of the militant evolutionists, and would have remained unknown had Darwin never written his "Origin of Species." Seventeen years ago he applied Darwinism to national politics, with evident reference to the present Armageddon. "Instead of discovering and settling new continents," he prophesied, "there must be a terrible struggle for existence between the older nations; and the strongest, most adaptable, and resourceful nations will win."

America's race in piling up vast supplies of munitions—from bullets to torpedoes—offers a violent contrast to the modest activity that followed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Flints for muskets were then the essential need. On the same day, in the same Session of the Continental Congress, a resolution was passed empowering the Board of War to employ persons to manufacture flints, and for this purpose "to apply to the respective Assemblies, Conventions and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United American States for the names and places of abodes of persons skilled in the manufacture aforesaid, and of the places in their respective States where the best flint stones are to be obtained, with samples of the same." The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Empress Eugenie treasures a pen, made from a quill of a golden eagle's wing and richly mounted with diamonds and gold, which was used at her request by the fourteen plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris in 1856. When Mr. Ward, eldest son of Lord Bangor, was married, some ten years ago, the marriage register was signed with a quill pen which was used by the high contracting Powers in signing the Treaty of Vienna. The pen had several times before served a similar purpose in the Ward family.

Road Experiments in Selangor. Experiments in Selangor in using local soil tar instead of tarmac for the treatment of roads (lack of shipping facilities making it difficult to obtain tarmac) have not proved a success.

WAR COMFORTS.

A Month's Work by the Needle-work Guild.

The list of articles made during May under the auspices of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild is as follows:

U. S. R. C. Branch, Kowloon. 1,678 rolled bandages, 11 cape-line bandages, 63 stamp bandages, 38 eye bandages, 1 many-tail bandage, 330 square swabs, 600 sponge swabs, 18 straws, 10 wool caps, 1 balaclava helmet, 4 pairs surgical stockings, 2 pairs wool socks, 21 mops, 34 scrubbers. —(Signed) Margaret Keigwin.

City Hall Work Party.

Packed and sent May 3 to Q.M.N.G.—22 dressing gowns, 4 prs. boots, 78 shirts, 44 bed-jackets, 23 surgical shirts, 76 vests, 37 small pillows, 32 shreds, 20 mops, 40 scrubbers, 4 prs. slippers, 19 belts, 9 prs. operation stockings, 24 eye bandages, 4 caps, 28 tray cloths, cards books, wool, canvas.

Packed and sent to French Red Cross May 8:—31 pyjamas, 21 vests, 27 shirts, 7 prs. slippers, 48 milk covers, 16 bedjackets.

Packed and sent to Mesopotamia May 22:—78 prs. pyjamas, 18 dressing gowns, 8 surgical shirts, 40 shirts, 53 vests, 71 bed-jackets, 23 operation stockings, 5 caps, 1 pr. trench boots, 1 pr. slippers, 4 prs. bed-bags, 54 milk covers.

Packed and sent to The Matron 26th Stationary Hospital, Yeshemidieh, Sinai Peninsula:—1 doz. handkerchiefs, 19 cotton day shirts, 9 night shirts, 8 pillows, 4 dressing gowns, 24 pillow covers, 1½ doz. face towels.

Packed and sent to Mesopotamia, May 23:—36 pillows, 14 dressing gowns, 6 shirts, 13 vests, 87 bedjackets, 8 surgical shirts, 7 prs. slippers, 30 straws, 23 prs. pyjamas, 4 reversible bedjackets, 4 scrubbers, 68 mops, 120 milk covers. —(Signed) L. C. Black.

From Amoy during April:—372 many-tail bandages, 360 stamp bandages, 48 eye bandages, 24 scrubbers.

Foochow during April:—3 chest protectors, 3 balaclava caps, 3 sleeping caps, 3 pairs mittens.

Iloilo, P. I., during April:—492 rolled bandages, 4 many-tail bandages, 27 towels.

Amoy during May:—52 many-tail bandages, 168 stamp bandages, 42 eye bandages, 26 straws, 98 handkerchiefs, 17 scrubbers.

Wesleyan Church Working Party.

29 mufflers, 72 handkerchiefs, 30 vests, 30 pairs of socks:—(Signed) I. Robinson.

Catholic Women's League.

2,053 rolled bandages, 8 prs. hospital socks, 21 caps, 35 knitted dusters, 5 prs. flannel trousers, 3 pr. socks, 1 pr. bed socks, 1 pr. gloves, 90 foot covers, 2 flannel shirts. —(Signed) M. Loureiro.

Italian Convent.

6 suits pyjamas, 12 shirts renovated, 6 prs. hospital socks, 2 caps. —(Signed) M. Loureiro.

Naval and Dockyard.

14 pyjamas, 31 vests, 30 shirts, 12 socks, 24 shorts, 6 pillow cases, 68 mops, 2 woolly caps, 67 handkerchiefs, 4 slippers, 3 pairs trench boots, 6 surgical stockings, 10 eye bandages, 7 milk covers. —(Signed) N. Sandeman.

Our Little Bit Society.

To Hospital Auxiliaire, 113 Honfleur, France. —2,016 rolled bandages, 142 suits pyjamas, 77 many-tail bandages, 67 white woolen caps, 4 eye bandages, 22 floor mops, 10 bags swabs.

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2 Cavendish Square, London. —1,311 rolled bandages, 13 quilts, 16 pairs trench boots, 13 pillows, 77 suits pyjamas, 100 white woolen caps, 48 eye bandages, 8 bags swabs. —(Signed) E. Green.

Union Church.

336 rolled bandages, 82 many-tail bandages, 24 stamp bandages, 80 eye bandages, 348 shirts,

UNION CHURCH PASTORATE.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie's Popularity.

At a meeting held last night at Union Church Hall, the congregation unanimously endorsed a resolution submitted by Mr. J. Walker, Chairman of the Committee of Management, (who presided) to the effect that the seat-holders "extend to the Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie their hearty invitation to continue as their Minister for a further term of years."

Mr. J. R. Wood in seconding, and Major D. Macdonald in supporting the resolution, spoke in very high terms of the Rev. Mr. Macconachie's work as their Minister. Major Macdonald observing that he believed he was expressing the opinion of many members of the Church when he said that at the present time it would be a calamity to the Church if they lost the services of Mr. Macconachie.

Mr. A. Mackenzie said he had been twenty one years in the Colony and that during that time he had been under various pastormates. He would make no invidious comparison, but would say that since Mr. Macconachie had come among them it had been of progress in the Church in every sense of the word. He agreed with Major Macdonald that it would be a calamity if at the present time the Church lost the services of their Minister. He hoped that nothing would be left undone on their part to ensure that Mr. Macconachie would be called to the ministry of Union Church for a further term (applause).

Before putting the resolution, the Chairman read a number of letters, one signed by many residents of Mount Parker, who were unable to attend, expressing their esteem of the pastor and supporting the invitation for him to stay.

The Chairman put the resolution which was carried unanimously.

80 vests, 53 pyjama suits, 114 pairs socks, 82 pairs surgical stockings, 51 hospital caps, 32 surgical caps, 8 pairs mittens, 2 pairs knee caps, 54 straws, 11 body belts, 348 handkerchiefs, 109 milk covers, 6 tray cloths, 27 hold-all bags, 68 towels, 32 floor scrubbers.

Sent to French Red Cross, Q.M.N.G. and to the Highland Casualty Cleaning Station. —(Signed) K. Macconachie.

Kowloon Unity Workers.

To Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hostel, Hoxton, London N. —5 parcels old clothes, containing:—

51 pieces women's clothing, 21 pieces boys' and girls' clothes, 5 pairs ladies' boots and shoes.

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, (The Institute) —3 old Ss., Haggerston, London, E. —3 parcels old clothes, containing:—54 pieces men's clothing.

To Mrs. Lefroy, Vice President, S.S.F.A., Hoxton Branch, Britain's St., London, N. —1 parcel old clothes containing:—24 pieces children's clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9, South Merton St., London, W. —1 parcel new garments containing:—24 pieces, made from material supplied by War Charities. —(Signed) N. N. Clegg.

Peak Club.

5 doz. rolled bandages 2 inch, 19 doz. rolled bandages 3 inch, 14 doz. rolled bandages 4 inch, 4 doz. rolled bandages 6 inch, 160 sponge swabs, 252 gauze swabs, 48 large shell swabs, 30 small shell swabs, 44 many tail bandages, 2 odd dressings. —(Signed) N. Sandeman.

Helena May Institute.

978 rolled bandages, 13 eye bandages, 12 head bandages, (Caps), 36 many tail bandages, 6 shirts, 309 swabs, 8 cholera belts, 4 surgical stockings, 6 floor cloths. —(Signed) Marion Jorden.

ALICE D. HICKLING,

Acting Secretary,

Hongkong Branch

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

ALLEGED DRUG THEFT.

Ingenious Excuse by a Chinese.

The case was continued at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, in which a Chinese was charged with stealing drugs, measuring glasses, etc. the property of the Queen's Road Pharmacy, to the value of \$30.

Mr. Aggasiz prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Defendant said that he had a wager with another man employed at the shop. The other man wagered that defendant could not tell the names of some drugs on the table. Defendant said he could, and commenced to write them on paper. Just then he was called outside, and that was all he knew about it. He had no alternative but to plead guilty, as he could not find the other man.

Mr. Aggasiz said that drugs had been missed from the Pharmacy since December last. Defendant had been employed at the shop for eight years.

Mr. McClintock, manager of the Pharmacy, said they had missed drugs from the shop. Defendant had borne a good character, though he was a little saucy at times.

Defendant was discharged.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

German Agents Arrested.

One of the tools of the local German Consulate is now in the hands of the Municipal Police in the person of a Turk, named Abraham Ettinger, says the N. C. Daily News of June 2. The whole facts of the charge upon which Ettinger has been arrested have not up to the present been revealed, but as matters now stand he is charged with infringing the neutrality of China declared by her in the present war, and also with being in possession of a forged passport. Again is raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court in such cases, but in this instance the question as to whether the accused is to be handed over to the Dutch Consul-General is one of the first points to be dealt with by the Mixed Court. Whether Mr. de Reus has already moved in this case as in the other reported below, is not clear. Dr. Fischer, the prisoner's counsel, has raised the point and it will be argued on Monday.

This is by no means the first time that Ettinger has figured prominently in Shanghai since the war, and for over 18 months it has been well known that he has been the responsible head of a department of the German Consulate-General, charged with the issuing of false passports.

Ettinger was brought up at the Mixed Court, on June 1, before Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Wanng, charged with unlawfully committing an act against the neutrality of China.

He was also charged with unlawfully attempting to forge a passport purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Consul-General in Shanghai.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Fischer for the defence.

Mr. Newman informed the Court that this was a case in which there were similar points regarding the jurisdiction of the Court, as had been raised in the case of the defendant Ka-z.

Dr. Fischer intimated that he had only been instructed that morning and would ask for a remand in order to prepare his arguments against the assumption of jurisdiction by that Court.

After further discussion, the case was adjourned until June 4.

Two charges of larceny were preferred against Abraham Ettinger, in the employ of William Katz, a Turkish subject, who was under German protection and registered at the German Consulate.

Bail was refused, and the case will be set down for special hearing.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ABSOLUTELY

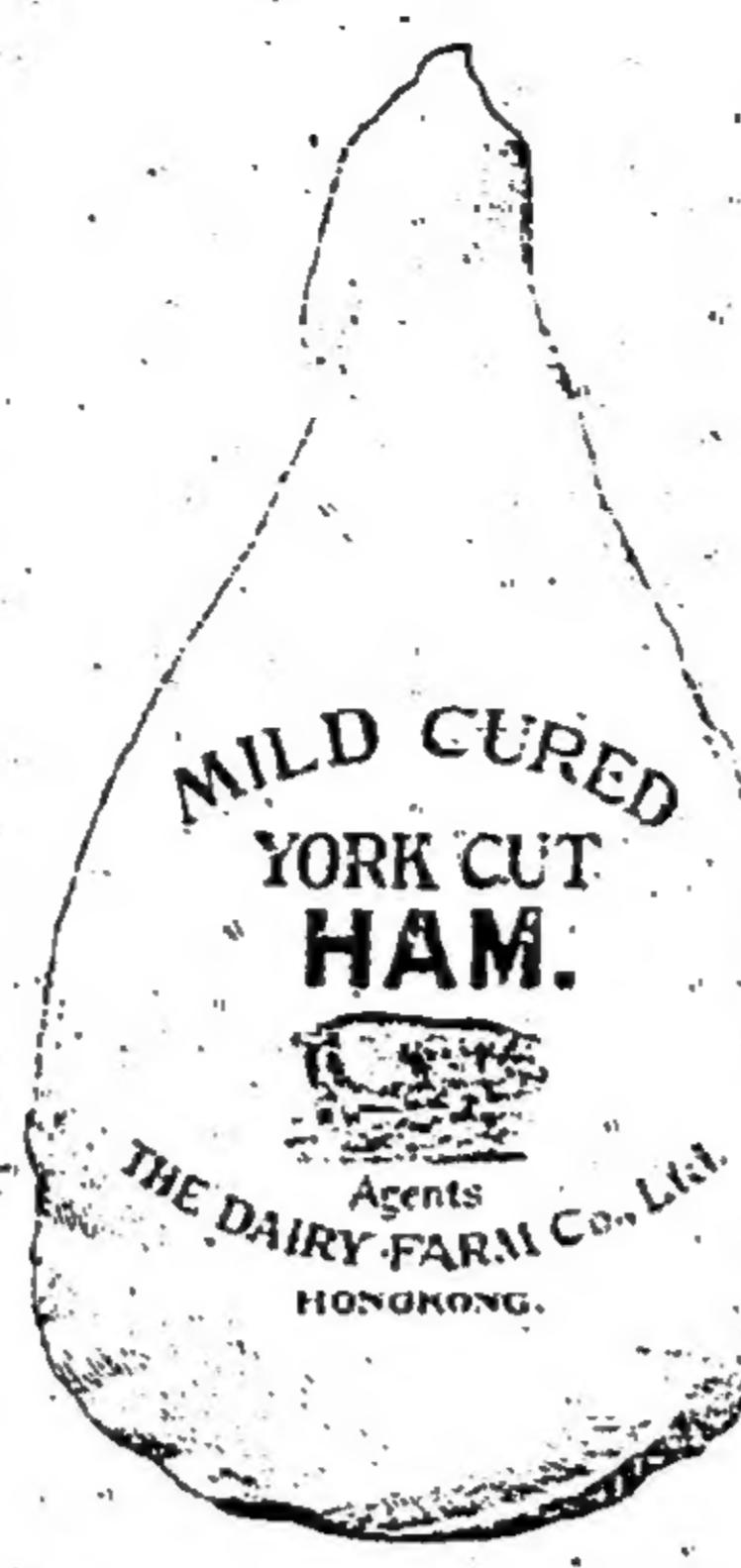
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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai	FRI, 8th June, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yokohama.....	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma	WED, 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Suwa Maru Capt. Setine	MON, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Hitsuchi Maru Capt. Tomiaga	WED, 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	FRI, 15th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi	FRIDAY, 8th June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe ...	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	SATURDAY, 16th June.

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NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

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B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer. Displacement Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Nippon Maru 11,000 - 15 knots 12th June.

Shinjo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 22nd June.

Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots 3rd July.

Korea Maru 18,000 - 18 knots 17th July.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots 27th July.

Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 10th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348 (\$7110.0), return G\$616. (£122).

" to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.

" Cargo only. Proceeding to South America ports.

" For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL & COMMERCIAL SHIPS & VESSELS TO ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer. Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anjo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Tjitsjari 19th June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.
SHANGHAI Tamsui 9th June at 4 p.m.
NEWCHWANG Anhui 9th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN Hulichow 10th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI Sunning 12th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—Twin-Screw Steamers "Chihua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck A6, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Cheuan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sikkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong June 7, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

New Japanese Steamer.

A 1,550-ton steamer ordered from the Kwasaki Dockyard, Kobe, by the chosen Yusei Kaisha, was expected to be launched in May. On her completion she will be placed on the Vladivostok-Shimonoseki line and at the same time the C. Y. K. will resume her Chemulpo-Dairen regular line once operated with the Kogen Maru, says the "Manchuria Daily News."

Sale of Japanese Ships to Italy.

According to Japanese papers the Commercial Attaché to the Italian Embassy in Tokyo has purchased, two steamers—the Yoshida-maru and Erosobime-maru—at Kobe for his Government. Both ships have been re-named. The Italian Government is carrying on negotiations for the purchase of another Japanese steamer—"Japan Chronicle."

Profitable Shipping Deal.

A report is to hand that the Kishimoto Steamship Co.'s (Dairen) steamer Kwanto Maru, 6,300 tons d.w., which is admitted to be one of the firm's best equipped vessels, has been contracted to be sold to a foreign buyer for £300,000, which price corresponds to about £50 per ton. She was built in 1891 in England and was formerly known as the Wakoo.

Japan Shipowners' Association.

On the 15th ult. the Japan Shipowners' Association held a general meeting of members at the Tor Hotel, Kobe. The meeting was attended by 25 principal shipowners in the country. Most of the proceedings were occupied by the consideration of the articles of association and other internal affairs of the Association, but a resolution was passed proposing to memorialise the Government on the advisability of establishing a regular Japanese Consulate at Marseilles and another at a French port on the Atlantic coast. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Wakamiya, Director of Shipping in the Department of Communications, addressed the meeting on Japan's position in the world's shipping trade.

He expressed quite optimistic views regarding the future of Japan's shipping trade. The difficulty of replenishing the world's tonnage, reduced by German submarines, Mr. Wakamiya said, afforded justification for expecting increased activity in the shipping trade of this country in the future. Although Great Britain would no doubt develop great shipping efficiency after the conclusion of the war, it would take a great deal of time to make good the deficit in tonnage brought about before hostilities come to an end. In conclusion, the Director of Shipping dwelt on the importance of the part that had been and would be taken by private shipowners in the development of Japan's carrying trade.

Building Activity.

Every effort is now being used to build new ships. Thus, a large programme is on the slips in the country, and extra shipping has been secured by arrangement with the Dominions and neutral states in Europe. Likewise, new arrangements have been entered into with regard to securing further mercantile tonnage from America and Japan. It is hoped that some 500,000 new tonnage will be secured by the standardisation of ships. Another interesting step will undoubtedly bring practical results, namely, the Government's sanctioning in regard to deck loads, according to which some fresh 500,000 tons carrying capacity have been added to our mercantile marine. Increased freight have been paid to neutral shipping, and special insurance facilities against risks have been offered, such as premiums to crews, etc. While the number of British merchant vessels is over 1,600 tonnage in July, 1914, was 3,900, the number was 3,540 on February 1st, 1917, with a gross tonnage of slightly under 16,000.

If we analyse these figures, we find that during the thirty months of the war the net loss to the British mercantile marine, emanating from all causes, only amounted to between five and six percent of the gross tonnage. Since August, 1914

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

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FORWARDING DEPT.
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailing from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

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Agents.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

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Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and HONOLULU.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

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s.s. "VENEZUELA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to:

Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 7th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 8th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taiwan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the public is drawn to special conditions afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamer LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Kamakwa M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tsitsandari	J.C.J. L.	19, June
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	30, June
San Francisco via Japan	Sinnyu M.	T. K. K.	22, June
China	P. Juliani	J.C.J. L.	23, June
China	C. M. S. S.	23, June	
Peria M.	T. K. K.	3, July	
Bintang	J.C.J. L.	12, July	
Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July	
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July	
Teuvo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.	
China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.	
Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.	

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	7, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	7, June
Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7, June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	8, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokkaichi	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
Manila	Loonzaeng	J. M. Co.	9, June
Shanghai	Tamsui	B. & S.	9, June
Newchwang	Aubui	B. & S.	10, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	10, June
Sandsakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	12, June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	12, June
Kobe	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	14, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	16, June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	16, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Kobe	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	3, July
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	9, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesalers
and Retail Importers of Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings. General Store-
keepers and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 35, and
17, Hong Loon Street, Find Street, W.
Central Markets, Tsimshauz, Kowloon.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE NEDERLAND AND
ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

Royal Mail Lines.

THE Steamship

"REMBRANDT."

having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark and delivery
can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the godowns
and all goods remaining undelivered
undelivered after noon the tenth
of June 1917, will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 14th June,
1917, or they will not be recog-
nized.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 5th June, at 5 P.M., will be
landed at consignee's risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 5th June, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 13th June, at 10 A.M.

No claim will be recognised if
filed after the 23rd June, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1917.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s a.s.
CHINA arrived in Yokohama on Tues-
day morning, June 5, and sailed from
that port on June 6, and is due to arrive
in Hongkong on June 13, at daylight.

ADVERTISE

WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS

2 CENTS
PER PAGE

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THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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Forge masters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

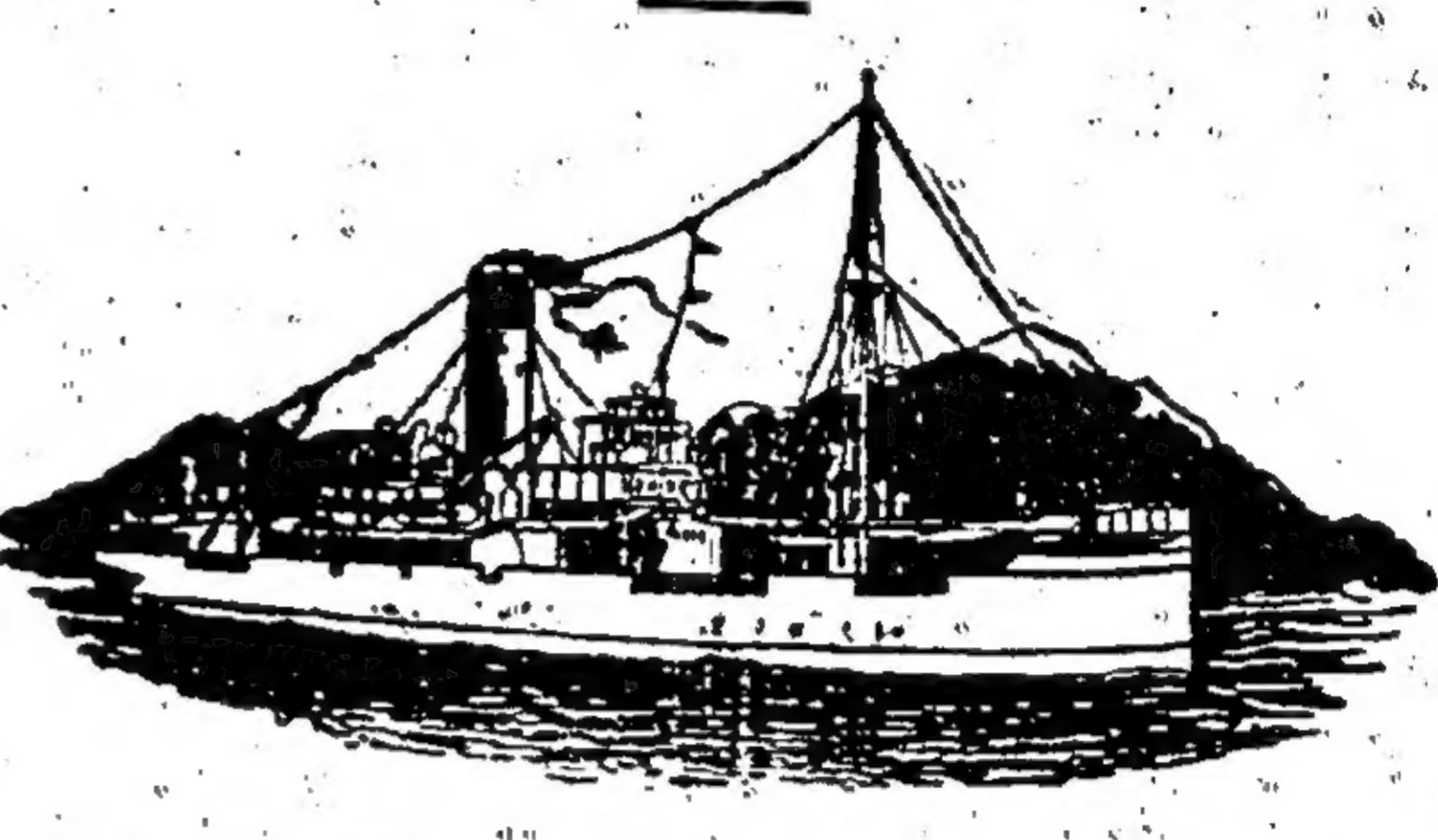
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Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

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OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:

JO

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

(Continued from Page 1)

HINDENBURG SLIGHTED.

Amsterdam, June 6.
The Kaiser's telegrams boasting of victory in the West included one to General von Ludendorff. It is noteworthy that no telegram was sent to General von Hindenburg.

M.M. LINER TORPEDOED.

Paris, June 5.
The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Irra* was torpedoed on the 28th May in the Eastern Mediterranean. There were sixty-nine on board, of whom thirty-six Malagasy passengers and eight Arab stokers are missing.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Make Slight Progress.

London, June 6.
Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made slight progress south of the Souchez river and have held the electric power station for which there has been fierce fighting since Sunday. We took seventy-five prisoners to-day in a successful raid southward of Ypres.

There has been great aerial activity, bombing going on day and night with good results. We brought down twelve German aeroplanes and drove down six others out of control. Five of our aeroplanes are missing.

Artillery Actions.

London, June 6.
A French communiqué reports intermittent artillery actions on the greater part of the front, these being especially lively in the Belgium-Huttebeek sector and on the Vauclerc plateau.

THE AERIAL RAID.

Germans Lose Two Aeroplanes.

London, June 6.
An official report states: Sixteen aeroplanes participated in to-night's raid.

They crossed the Essex coast at 6.15, dropped bombs in country districts and small towns of Essex and then proceeded to attack the naval establishment on the Medway, where they dropped a considerable number of bombs.

A certain amount of damage was done to house property, but the damage to naval and military establishments was negligible.

Guns engaged and aircraft pursued the raiders, who, losing two machines, made off to sea.

The casualties were two killed and twenty-nine wounded.

The Raid Described.

Later.
Correspondents in an Essex town describe the air raid as most exciting. Ample warning of the enemy's approach was given to enable the British airmen to ascend before the raiders reached the coast. The weather favoured the enemy who, flying at the highest altitude, sought the cover of the clouds. But they were quickly spotted and engaged. Thus, they only penetrated a few miles inland and departed at their greatest speed after dropping bombs.

Their formation was quickly broken up by the guns and our airmen.

The town in question was crowded with women and children while hundreds of wounded were being entertained to trips in sailing craft.

The first intimation the people had of the raid was a heavy cannonade from the shore batteries, which they regarded as practice, but the raiders suddenly appeared amid the bursting shells.

One of the raiders turned somersault and dropped into the sea. Instantly motor launches darted to the spot but found no trace of the aviators.

Two Germans Captured.

Later.
A pilot and an observer of one of the German raiding aeroplanes who had fallen into the sea were captured.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE BELGIAN COAST.

London, June 6.
There is general satisfaction at the more vigorous naval policy evidenced by the bombardment of the Belgian coast, as, though the German occupation of Zeebrugge has failed to interrupt Channel communications, the enemy had made himself so objectionable that strong measures had become indispensable. The task is arduous and trying as Zeebrugge is now believed to be even stronger than the Dardanelles.

A telegram received from Amsterdam from a correspondent on the frontier describes the latest British bombardment of Zeebrugge as the most formidable of the war. It lasted for an hour and forty minutes, a large fleet of cruisers participating. The German batteries replied vigorously but ineffectively owing to the morning fog hiding the ships. The harbour was much damaged.

Experts emphasise that the co-ordination of the aerial attacks on the Belgian coast with the naval activity as giving evidence of the utilisation of the great development in aeronautics in operations for which troops would have been used before the war. It was obviously thus that the enemy destroyers were forced to leave their shelter and were promptly engaged by Commodore Tyrwhitt.

The German view, as expressed in twelve successive German communiqués, is emphasised by violent artillery firing at Wytschaete bend. The latter is in the region between Messines and Hollebeke, south of Ypres, and the British raiders in the same sector are assumed in a German communiqué to be for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the artillery fire.

SUPER-FRIGHTFULNESS.

London, June 6.
Reports have been received, which included two from the north-east coast, on torpedoings.

In one case two German torpedo boats, after receiving the name of a British ship, darted one on each side of her, shelled her without warning and made off without offering to help the crew. The ship sank. Eleven of the crew were killed by shell fire and ten escaped in the boats.

In another case the crew of a ship torpedoed without warning, were rowing to a rescue ship when the enemy torpedo boat fired a torpedo which went clean through the small boat containing the captain's crew and sank her, the captain and crew being drowned. The ship which attempted to rescue them was also sunk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon when those present were:

H. E. the Governor—(Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris.)

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. Messer.)

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yukt, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. H. Shewan.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

Mr. E. Bullock (Clerk of Councils.)

New Member.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, who has been chosen by the Chamber of Commerce to sit on the Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, attended for the first time to-day, and took the oath.

Cemetery Bye-Laws.

On the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Sanitary Board's recent amendment of the Cemetery Bye-Laws was approved

Financial.

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:

A sum of \$577.74 in aid of the following vote:—Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, other charges, incidental expenses, \$500; transport, \$77.74.

A sum of \$2,650 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Works,—Apparatus for Government Quarry.

A sum of \$1,000 in aid of the following vote:—Public Works, Recurrent, 31.—Electric Lighting, Kowloon, \$500; Public Works, Recurrent, 45.—Electric Lighting, Shamshui Po, \$500.

A sum of \$2,300 in aid of the vote Public Works Recurrent, 49, New Territories, water works, maintenance of Lei Chi Kok.

A sum of \$2,550 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Forestry (New Territories), other charges, maintenance of gardens and grounds, improvements in and adjoining the Fanling Golf Course.

Bathing Facilities.

In accordance with notice the Hon. Mr. Pollock, asked:—Is the Government taking any, and, if so, what steps to provide the public with bathing facilities at North Point and West Point as in previous years?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—The usual facilities are being provided at Kennedy Town, as in recent years. Facilities at North Point, with the exception of a temporary pier from which diving could be performed at certain states of the tide, have hitherto been provided by the Hongkong Tramway Company. The Company have found that the facilities were utilised to so small an extent that they have decided not to make any such provision this year. In the light of the Tramway Company's experience, it is proposed to take no further action towards providing bathing facilities in this locality.

Shamshui Po Market.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock put the following question:

1. Did the Government from the year 1914 till the beginning of the year 1917, or during some other, and, if so, what period, reserve a certain site at Shamshui Po as the site of the Shamshui Po Market?

2. Has the Government recently, and, if so, when, changed the site of such Market to a new site?

3. From what person did the Government obtain such new site and was such new site obtained by the Government giving the former site of the Market in exchange to such person? Is such person the owner of several, and, if so, how many Lots facing such new site?

4. What are the Lot Numbers and

areas of such Lots? Do not such Lots practically surround such new site on three sides thereof?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:

1. Yes, a certain area was marked on a plan showing the proposed development of the district, and enquirers were informed that this area was reserved with a view to the erection of a market thereon. The site was so reserved because there was no more suitable area of Crown land available in the immediate vicinity at the time. No guarantee was given that a market would in fact be erected thereon.

In September last the Government were approached regarding the provision of an alternative site, upon land in private ownership, being 210 yards from the centre of the original site to the existing village of Sam Shui Po. In January last, the question of the site was referred to the Head of the Sanitary Department, who reported that the original site was too far from the village of Sam Shui Po, and that the alternative site was too small.

The matter was considered by the Sanitary Board on the 19th January and they unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"That the plan as laid on the table be approved by the Board except that the question of the site be left over until the decision of the Government regarding the offer of an alternative site be known."

The Government being anxious to remove the site of the proposed market from a position fronting on what will at some future period be the main road to Tsui Wan, Castle Peak and beyond, especially in view of the increase of motor traffic, pursued further negotiations regarding an alternative site and eventually succeeded in getting an offer of the site, cross-hatched in blue on the plan laid herewith. The centre of this site is 127 yards from the centre of the original site. The Government then referred the matter again to the Sanitary Board, who on the 19th April unanimously adopted the further resolution:—

"That the site cross-hatched blue on the attached plan for the Sam Shui Po Market be approved."

3. The new site was obtained from Mr. Li Ping, who accepted the original site in exchange for the new one. The areas dealt with for purposes of exchange were exactly equal, premium and additional Crown rent being charged in respect of an excess in the area of the original site over that of the new site. Mr. Li Ping is the Crown lessee of 14 lots in the vicinity of the market, two of which face the new market site. The numbers and areas of the two lots facing the new market site are:

New Kowloon Inland Lot 43, area 19,840 square feet; New Kowloon Inland Lot 158, area 8,775 square feet. The new market site is surrounded on all four sides by public roads. The lots on the opposite side of two of the said roads belong to Mr. Li Ping, whilst those on the opposite side of the two remaining roads belong to other parties.

The Police Reserve.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill initiated An Ordinance to amend further the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

He stated that it had been pointed out to the Crown Agents that the original Ordinance made interest on the bonds cease from the time of drawing and this Ordinance provided that notice of drawing would have to be given fifteen days before.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

The War Loan.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill initiated An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

He stated that it had been pointed out to the Crown Agents that the original Ordinance made interest on the bonds cease from the time of drawing and this Ordinance provided that notice of drawing would have to be given fifteen days before.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Increased Rates.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill initiated An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards

the expenses of the present war.

He explained that the Bill would impose a special War Rate of seven per cent, to be collected during the war, so as to provide an additional contribution to His Majesty's Government. This new rate would be subject to the usual provisions of assessment and appeal.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock expressed regret that the voluntary contribution of the Chinese of a million dollars had dropped, and hoped that at some future date the difficulties referred to by His Excellency at the last meeting would be overcome. He suggested that the words in the Bill "Governor-in-Council" should be taken out and the words "Legislative Council" substituted, and went on to say that many important and far-reaching regulations were launched upon the public by simple notice in the Government Gazette. He realised that certain orders had to be discussed in secret, but he also thought that a good many of the orders at present made in Council could be brought before the legislative body.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan, the object of this Bill are as follows:

(a) To alter the technical title of the Special Police Reserve force to the title which is in general use, i.e., the Hongkong Police Reserve.

(b.) To provide for the punishment of minor breaches of discipline by members of the Hongkong Police Reserve in a way which will not involve the publicity of proceedings before a magistrate and which will be more in accordance with the procedure in the case of other police and military organisations.

(c) To give Captain Superintendent of Police powers with the approval of the Governor in Council to make regulations for the government and discipline of the force.

(d.) To remove doubts as to the effect of regulations made

section 10 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914.

A Supplementary Vote.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for a supplementary sum of Two hundred and ninety-seven Cents to defray the charges of the year 1916.

He went into a great number of figures and explained that the Bill was more in the nature of an adjustment than a supplement.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

In Committee, several questions asked by Mr. Pollock were answered by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, and later the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Enemy Trading.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods.

In doing so, he said that the Ordinance provided penalties for making false statements in connection with the export of goods and also for the mutilation or destruction of forms used in connection therewith.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The remaining stages were gone through, and the Bill passed.

North Borneo.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1896.

He pointed out that an recent Imperial legislation and brought the State of North Borneo within the scope of the Fugitive Offenders Act the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance was no longer required, and this Bill was to repeal that Ordinance.

The reading was seconded by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, and agreed to. The Bill was also read a third time and passed.

The War Loan.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

He stated that it had been pointed out to the Crown Agents that the original Ordinance made interest on the bonds cease from the time of drawing and this Ordinance provided that notice of drawing would have to be given fifteen days before.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second and third time.

WAR HUT CONTRACTS.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Allegations Sir John Jackson, Ltd.

The Royal Commissioner, presided over by Mr. Justice Channell, to inquire into the allegations made against Sir John Jackson, Limited, in connection with army hutting contracts, issued their report recently.

The Commission in their conclusions say:—

1. That there is no ground for saying that Sir John Jackson's first offer was not bona fide or was made from other than patriotic motives.

2. That Sir John Jackson made his first claim for remuneration and for remuneration by way of percentage at a time when the situation was such that there was no difficulty in the War Office declining to give his firm the further work then proposed and placing it in other hands, and at a time when there was nothing resulting from his first offer or otherwise discrediting him in law or in honour to ask some remuneration for any further work which might be entrusted to him or to his firm.

3. That Sir Jackson and his company should be relieved from the imputations of having, either by their offer of gratuitous assistance or by their subsequent conduct, intentionally brought about a state of things in which they could and did extort exorbitant terms.

4. That at the time the agreement was made with him a state of things had in fact arisen which enabled him practically to dictate his own terms, but that the War Office had an opportunity, of which they did not avail themselves, of postponing a settlement of the terms until a time when the pressure of the situation would have ceased.

5. That the amount to which Sir John Jackson, Limited, became entitled under the agreement in the events which happened was greatly excessive, and that the agreement even in the state of things contemplated when it was made was unreasonable, and such as would probably not have been made but for the urgency of the situation. At the same time it was in the interest of the nation at such a critical time to pay a liberal remuneration for the services which were secured.

6. That although there is no ground in law for the non-payment of the percentages in full, we consider that Sir John Jackson's insistence on the payment in full of the percentage in the events which have happened, which were not in the contemplation of the War Office when the agreement was made, and which increased the remuneration far beyond any amount contemplated by the War Office, would be inconsistent with the professions which he made during the negotiations, and particularly in the letter of September 2.

In their report the Commission state that they do not desire to underrate the value of the work done by Jackson's. It was work which could not have been done satisfactorily except by an experienced contractor. There were complaints as to part of the work, but the necessity for extreme despatch went far to excuse the matter complained of.

After making every allowance for the utility of their work, the Commission are of opinion that the sum to which they became entitled for commission, in addition to that for the 11 per cent. for head office charges, was far in excess of any reasonable remuneration.

As to the 5 per cent. commission on the second contracts, the Commission say: "Even if the cost originally estimated had not been exceeded we think that 5 per cent. would have been greatly excessive."

Salary of £80,000 a Year. As to the suggestion of remuneration for the time for which the whole staff of Jackson's might be engaged at the rate of the average profits of the company in previous years, it was in our judgment an extremely liberal one. Although called

GERMANY'S LOAN.

Conjectures on Its Significance.

Ex-Premier's Third Son Wins the D.S.O.

The King has conferred the D.S.O. upon Mr. Asquith's third son, Lt.-Commander Arthur Melville Asquith, R.N.V.R., for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

The official record of the service for which this honour is bestowed is as follows:

He obtained leave to go up to the front when he heard a fight was imminent. Later, although wounded, he returned to Brigade Headquarters and gave a clear account of the situation and of the fighting, which had been going on during the night. He has previously done fine work.

Lt.-Commander Asquith's war service dates back to Antwerp, where he fought in the trenches as a sub-lieutenant. He has been wounded two or three times, once in the fighting in the Dardanelles, and has been mentioned in despatches by Sir Ian Hamilton.

He was promoted lieutenant in July, 1915 and to lieut.-commander two months later.

A Tynemouth soldier, in a letter from Antwerp to his father, wrote: "It was fine to see the way our boys took it. They lay in the trenches for 80 hours and cracked jokes amid the terrible shell fire."

We believe, for one thing, that Germany's declining economic strength and financial power has prevented her from giving Turkey the support that was required to enable the Turks to make head against the British in Mesopotamia and Palestine. How things are going with hapless Austria and Bulgaria, in the same connection—for Berlin has unquestionably had to finance them also—may perhaps be left to conjecture.

fee it was practically a salary, and a salary of £80,000 a year for a principal agent and two competent assistants is a thing unknown. Besides, at the time in question, contractors had little chance of earning their usual profits except by Government work.

"We do not desire to suggest that Sir John Jackson intentionally takes advantage of the situation in order to get remuneration which he knows to be excessive. His career as a successful contractor, making large profits in work requiring large capital, and with risks which, fortunately, seem never in his case to have led to disaster, seems to have given him an altogether inflated idea of the market value of the services of his firm when rendered under different circumstances which involved no risk whatever and the providing of no capital.

"We are of opinion that if this matter had been left to be decided by an independent tribunal after the work had been done, the amount awarded, although it would have been large, would have been much less than £150,700.

"On May 28, 1915, Sir George Gibb, then civilian member of the Army Council in charge of contracts, had an interview with Sir John Jackson with a view to inducing him to make some equitable revision of the terms under the circumstances which has then disclosed themselves, but this Sir John Jackson declined to do, it being suggested that he was under the impression that some threat was being held out to him, in which case his refusal would be natural.

"So the matter still remains so far as we are aware. It was stated before the Public Accounts Committee that negotiations were then pending for a reduction of amount but we feel that Sir John Jackson, even if willing to make any concession, might be unable to do so as long as the allegations made against him by the Public Accounts Committee were unanswered.

In the Commission's opinion there is no ground for saying that Sir John Jackson, Ltd., paid wages at excessive rates. Their rates were far less than the London rate, but more than the local rates. No doubt in some cases incompetent and lazy men, including gangers, were employed who were not worth the wages paid. "This, we think, comes from the instructions to use the greatest possible despatch and not have any delay for want of labour, and not from any desire to run up cost."

LT.-COMDR. ASQUITH.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Activity of Osaka Merchants.

As the commercial and industrial centre of the country, Osaka has enjoyed remarkable prosperity since the outbreak of the war. One of the greatest contributions to this prosperity has been the increased activity of middle-grade merchants and manufacturers, who commanded considerable influence even before the war. They have been enabled to extend their operations in a comparatively short space of time, and some of them are said to be now in a position to command as large a capital as firms which have long been recognised as captains of industry. These prosperous and enterprising merchants now show a tendency to re-organise their interests into joint-stock concerns, evidently with the object of facilitating their operations. Some time ago the Koshi Goshi Kaisha and the Nakai Shoten transformed themselves into joint-stock companies, and it is now reported that the Shibakawa Shoten will convert its interests into a joint-stock company with a capital of Yen 3,000,000. A similar scheme is also contemplated by the Yagi Shoten, which will have a capital of about Yen 2,000,000. Most of these concerns are act very engaged in foreign trade.

British Investments in Belgium. Considerable British capital is invested in public enterprises in Belgium, and naturally the German occupation of the country has hit the British investors hard. The Antwerp Water Works is a British company. The report for the year ended December 31 last shows that the D. banture interest has been most up-to-date, but in order to do this for last year it was necessary to borrow £8,100 on the surrender value of the policy with the Sun Office. In the previous report it was announced that the Company's property had been sequestered by the gentle Germans, and recently it was reported in the German Press that it was to be liquidated. As the Directors point out, this can make very little difference, since the solution of the question whether a valid title can be given to the purchaser of the property must depend upon the event of war. Meanwhile the Directors "regret that they have no direct information as to events in Antwerp to report to the shareholders." They have done all they can at present by registering the Company's claims with the British Government.

The debit balance to the London suspense account now totals £37,800, against £28,200 at the end of the previous year, the addition being, of course, mainly due to the Debenture service.

Japanese Government Rice. It will be remembered that two years ago the Japanese Government bought up an enormous quantity of rice with the object of relieving the difficulties of the farming population, then suffering from the low price of rice, by keeping up prices. The stocks thus bought were stored in godowns at the principal markets in the country, and the larger portion has already been sold, little by little, for export. It is said that the authorities have now decided to sell the whole of the 25,000 koku stored in the godowns of the Tokyo Soko and the Tobishin Soko Kaisha, both in Kobe, to Messrs. Suzuki & Co. This rice is, for the most part, the 1914 crop produced in Saitama and Hyuga. The Government's price is not definitely known, but is assumed to be in the neighbourhood of Y15. It is said that Messrs. Suzuki & Co. will clean the rice and export it all to Great Britain. It was recently rumoured that the whole of the 430,000 koku had been disposed of to the Mitsui Bisan Kaisha and other firms. The quantity actually bought by these merchants was afterward known to be not more than 130,000 koku, 300,000 koku being still in store. It is stated that Messrs. Suzuki & Co. also approached the authorities with a view to purchasing the remainder, but have now broken off negotiations as the Government's terms do not comply with their particular requirements. It is expected that the 300,000 koku of rice will be eventually sold to merchants in Tokyo and Yokohama for domestic consumption now that the rice market is advancing.—Japan Chronicle.

A NAVAL MYSTERY.

Extraordinary Record of a Commander.

A naval correspondent writes to the *Daily News*—

Who is Commander Gordon Campbell, and what has he been doing? When the war broke out he was in command of an old destroyer, the Bittern, but he must since have found a far more promising and exciting job than that. Just a year ago he was specially promoted to his present rank over the heads of nearly 700 senior lieutenants-commanders, which is perhaps by a long way the greatest single jump of the war. In June, 1916, he was made a member of the Distinguished Service Order, and in a recent Court Circular there appeared the announcement that he had attended at Buckingham Palace to be decorated by the King with the Victoria Cross.

Neither as regards the V.C., nor his D.S.O., nor his extraordinary leap to the rank of commander has there been a hint as to why the distinction was conferred. A "great silent Navy" is the British.

We find that Commander Campbell entered the Navy fifteen years ago, being gazetted midshipman on Feb. 15th, 1902. After serving in the Irresistible in the Mediterranean and the Flora in the Pacific, he was promoted sub-lieutenant in April, 1905. His next appointment was to the destroyer A-un, after which, on promotion to lieutenant in Oct., 1907, he went to China in the King Alfred, the then flag-ship of the present Admiral of the Fleet Sir Hedworth Meux. On returning home, he served for some time in the Devonport training establishment, and took command of the destroyer Ranger in October 1912, transferring to the Britons in April, 1913. He was promoted Lieutenant in October, 1913.

Back From U. S. A. Major Chauncey P. Holcomb, Mrs. Holcomb, Mr. J. M. Darrah and Mr. Arthur Dallas returned last week to Shanghai from the United States.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS. H. K. & S. Banks n. \$705

MARINE INSURANCES. CANTONS. \$350

North Chinas. t. 150

UNIONS. \$370

Yangtzes. t. ex 73 \$200

FIRE INSURANCES. CHINA FIRES. \$146

H. K. FIRES. \$327

SHIPPING. DOUGLAES. \$83

STEAMBOATS. \$17.50

INDOS (Del.). \$10.8

INDOS (Pref.). \$40

SHELLS. \$110

FERRIES. \$29.2

REFINERIES. SUGARS. \$103

MALABONS. \$30

MINING. KAILANS. \$2.6

LANGKATS. \$1.75

RAUBS. \$2.45

TROONHS. \$26.9

URALS. \$2.7

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C. DOCKS, WHARVES. \$75

KOWLOON DOCKS. \$122

SHAI DOCKS. t. 93

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS. CENTRALS. \$99

H. K. HOTELS. \$100

LAND INVEST. \$95

H'PHEY'S EST. \$6.35

K'LOON LANDS. \$3.8

SHAI LANDS. t. 80

WEST POINTS. \$7.5

COTTON MILLS. EWOS. t. 151

CHINA YIKS. t. 14

SHAI COTTONS. t. 121

YANGTSEPOOS. t. 6.70

MISCELLANEOUS. BORNEOS. \$7

CHINA LIGHT & P. N. \$4.50

PROVIDENTS. \$8

DAIRY FARMS. \$22

GREEN ISLANDS. \$7.75

H. K. ELECTRIC. \$15.1

ROPE. \$2.8

STEEL FOUNDRIES. \$1.10

TRANS. PEAK, OLD. \$9.10

TRANS. PEAK, NEW. t. 90

LAUNDRIES. \$3.40

U. WATERBOATS. \$1.8

WATSONS. \$6

WM. POWELLS. \$6.50

MORNING POST. \$3.9

NOTICES.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (1/4 Paid up) \$45,000,000

President Andre Berthelot

General Manager A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

